## IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

|  | X  |                         |
|--|----|-------------------------|
|  |    |                         |
| In re                                      | :  | Chapter 11              |
|  | :  |                         |
| DELPHI CORPORATION, <u>et</u> <u>al.</u> , | :  | Case No. 05-44481 (RDD) |
|  | :  |                         |
| Debtors.                                   | :  | (Jointly Administered)  |
|  | :  |                         |
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# <u>AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION OF KATHY ARMENGOL IN THE USA TODAY (INTERNATIONAL)</u>



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### **VERIFICATION OF PUBLICATION**

## COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA COUNTY OF FAIRFAX

Being duly sworn, Kathy Armengol says that she is the principal clerk of USA TODAY, and is duly authorized by USA TODAY to make this affidavit, and is fully acquainted with the facts stated herein: June 24th 2009 on the following legal advertisement
<u>DELPHI CORPORATION.</u> published in the international edition of USA Today.

Principal Clerk of USA TODAY
June 26 2009

This <u>Vo</u> day o

year.

Notary Public

Marcus Dane Edmonds Notary Public ID 7165468 Commonwealth of Virginia My commission expires 09/30/2012 CS 44481-100 CDOC 1414 He might have been a bit presumptuous.
The iPods are bad enough. Every day, students – between and often during class – are plugged into their iPods, seemingly off in an-

weeks ago, the principal told them that

But it's cellphone text messaging that both parents and schools need to declare war on. Texting has become an obsession with teenagers around the country. According to the Nelsen Co., in the last quarter of 2008, teens were averaging at least 80 texts a day, a figure double what it was the year before.

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T.C. Williams' handbook for parents boldly declares, "The operation of electronic devices including cellphones and iPods is not permitted in the school building. These items will be confiscated for a minimum of 24 hours on the

Reality, though, is something else. The rules are so inconsistently enforced that kids con-sider them more an inconvenience than a real

threat. Even parents send text messages to their kids during class time. And the problem is getting worse, as stu-dents become more adept at disguising their texting. One student admitted to often sending 10 texts during my class. Others admitted to sending and receiving more than 200 texts over the course of a day. Most kids are such pros that they can text while the phone is in their pocket, a purse or under the desk, while maintaining eye contact with the teacher.

For the most part, all this subterfuge might seem like innocent adolescent behavior, but evidence suggests that texting is undermin-ing students' ability to focus and to learn —

and creating anxiety to boot.

Many students have come to feel that they cannot live without texting. Says senior Laura



Killalea, with a hint of hyperbole: "Most of my friends would die if they had to go to school without their cellphones." Another student, Vasir Hussein, admits that when he

doesn't have his phone he gets anxious. "I feel like I am in the dark, sechuled, isolated." Cellike I am in the dark, sechuled, isolated." Cellihones have taken such control over teens that virtually all the students I talked to said they often feel as if their phones are vibrating when they don't even have them.

MIT professor Sherry Turkle told me that therefore it is observed to observe the secure of the professor sherry.

texting is "an always-on/always-on-you tech-nology." She says cellphones cause not only "the anxiety of disconnection," but also "the auxiety of connection which comes from the expectation that you will respond immedi-ately to a message you get."

Despite all the technological advances that

intended to increase communication were intended to increase communication and efficiency, adolescents as well as adults are living in what Maggie Jackson, author of Distructed: The Erosion of Attention and the Coming Dark Age, calls "an institutionalized culture of interruption, where our time and attention is basic formaneed by the contraction." attention is being fragmented by a never-ending stream of phone calls, e-mails, instant

Overalf-all but a handful. In fact, exhibit has a language all its own, with its own abbreviations and terse messages, all of which hardly trans-

lates into good writing.

Math and science teachers at my school see the same, with kids wanting the quick answers instead of going through the struggle that will help them understand what is behind the mathe-

matical or scientific principles involved. Even so, there is hope. "We have fallen into bad habits with

all the new technology," Jackson says,
"but we can push back on the distractions,
control those habits. We need to look at it all
with fresh eyes, tally up the cost that distraction is costing us and our children and
make charges."

alte changes." The summer break is upon us, but administrators and parents need to consider two changes before students return in the fall:

Parents should disable the text messag-

ing function of their kids' cellphones,

▶ Those students who curse teachers out Those students who curse teachers out and refuse to hand over their phones — as has happened often at T.C. Williams — will have to be purished. A crackdown the first day of school in September will set the get-tough tone for the rest of the year.

At the very least, administrators and parents can agree that the school day should be the one time when kids can do without their celliphones. Or maybe I'm just being presumptions.

Patrick Welsh is an English teacher at T.C. Williams High School in Alexandria, Va., and a member of USA TODAY's board of contributors.

students, rethinking what Congress needs to de-thry regular and Congress needs to de-out second of chird death is be

<del>wai</del>n **garthae**nt the century-long period of legal disen-

franchisement of blacks that followed. Too many people in this country have little knowledge of columny nave mue knownedge or the legal cover Congress gave slavery. Too few people under-stand how Congress perpetuated the suffering of blacks long after the 13th Amendment ended

#### Apologies not enough

The apologies passed by the House and Senate, and the joint resolution that's expected to come soon, amount to a guilty plea. As in a criminal case where a defendant cops a plea, Congress should be forced to give a de-tailed confession of its crimes against blacks.

It should acknowledge how the 1820 Missouri Compromise and the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska and the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act reduced skavery to a political balancing act. The purpose of these federal laws was to keep the nation eventy divided be-tween skave and free states – a heartless political calculation. Congress should also acknowl-elve the borm it idld to untrold

edge the harm it did to untold numbers of slaves when it passed the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which denied runaway slaves a jury trial and the right to testify

Served as pay Tubman's estate of a widow's pension that she should have gotten for her husband's military service.

And here's something else Congress must own up to, in 1901 — a year in which 105 blacks were lynched — the House killed this country's first anti-lynching bill. The legislation would have made lynchings a federal offense and increased the possibility that such crimes would have resulted in a trial and conviction. Nearly 200 anti-lynching bills were introduced in Congress, but not one was ever

lynching bills were introduced in Congress, but not one was ever enacted. Four years ago, the Sen-ate apologized for its failure to pass an anti-lynching bill. From 1902 through 1964, nearly 1,600 blacks were lynched in this country. And 99% of every-one involved in these lynchings escaped prosecution by state and local officials, the Senate said in

its 2005 apology resolution.

In their sterile mea culpus, neither the House nor Senate have
come close to admitting the role those bodies played in the sorry history they now decry. Until they do, their apology is a hollow act of political expediency.

And it should not be accepted.

DeWayne Wickham writes weekly for USA TODAY.

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